Docket No.: KHAB 8076US Date: September 14, 2001

In re application of: Bakulesh Khamar

Serial No.: 09/868,075

For: THE PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURING FORMULATION OF TOPICAL BETA

BLOCKERS WITH IMPROVED EFFICACY

Box PCT Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Transmitted herewith is:

- [X] A Petition to Revive Application For Patent Abandoned Unintentionally 37 CFR 1.137(b)
- [X] Preliminary Amendment, along with Specification Paragraphs and Claims Marked to Show Changes Following Preliminary Amendment
- [X] Claiming Small Entity Status
- [X] Information Disclosure Statement, Form PTO-1449 (4 references)
- [X] Copy of Notification of Abandonment
- [X] A check in the amount of \$1120.00 is attached.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees or credit overpayment under 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17 which may be required by this paper to Deposit Account 162201. Duplicate copies of this sheet are enclosed.

J/Philip Polster

Registration No: 24,739

APPLICANT: Bakulesh Khamar

GROUP ART UNIT:

SERIAL NO.: 09/868,075

EXAMINER:

FILED:

DOCKET NO.: 8076

FOR: THE PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURING FORMULATION OF TOPICAL

BETA BLOCKERS WITH IMPROVED EFFICACY

U.S. National Stage of

International Application PCT/IB99/00378

IA Filing Date: 01 March 1999

Box PCT

Assistant Commissioner of Patents

Washington, D.C. 20231

09/20/2001 UEDUVIJE 00000058 09868075

620.00 DP

September 14, 2001 St. Louis, Missouri

02 FÇ:241

Sir:

PETITION TO REVIVE APPLICATION FOR PATENT ABANDONED UNINTENTIONALLY - 37 CFR 1.137(b)

The Notice of Abandonment dated 22 August 2001 has been received, and in response thereto applicant respectfully petitions for revival of the application for unintentional abandonment. The entire delay in paying the full U.S. Basic National Fee by 30 months (37 CFR 1.495(b)(2)) from the due date until the filing of this petition was unintentional.

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the U.S. Postal Service as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to, Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington B.C., 20231 6n/September 14, 2001

lster, Reg. No. 24,739

Abandonment occurred because applicant failed to pay the full amount of the national fee on his credit card. Applicant intended that the entire fee would be charged to his credit card. Promptly upon receipt of the notification of abandonment, applicant's undersigned attorney ascertained by telephone to the Office the reason for the abandonment and requested confirmation from the applicant that the abandonment was unintentional. This petition is being filed promptly upon receipt of that confirmation.

Applicant is a small entity.

The full filing fee (\$500) for a small entity is enclosed herewith (code 961) together with the fee (\$620) for this petition (code 241). Please charge any additional costs, or credit any overpayment to Account No. 16-2201.

If this petition is defective in any way, applicant's undersigned attorney urgently requests a telephone call at 314-872-8118, extension 426.

Respectfully submitted,

J/ Philip Polster

Registration No. 24,739

Polster, Lieder, Woodruff & Lucchesi

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Dr.Bakulesh M. Khamar

Professor of Ophthalmology

JC19 Rec'd PCT/PTO 7 1

09/868<u>075</u>

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> June 8, 2001 COURIER

To,

JUN 1 1 2001

Assistant Commissioner of Patents, United States Patent and Trademark Office Box PCT, Washington DC 20231, USA

FAX: 001 703 305 3230

Dear Sir,

Sub: Request for entry into national phase of PCT/IB99/00378 (published as WO 00/35439) in USA as elected office.

We have filed a patent application with PCT on March 4, 1999 and has been given International application no. PCT/IB99/00378. The International search report has been published (WO 00/35439). We have filed a demand for International Preliminary Examination, whose report is awaited. Now it has to enter national phase in USA.

Through this letter, I am making formal request to enter the national phase, for which I am enclosing the relevant forms duly filled.

For your reference, I am enclosing (a) copy of the Form Notice informing the applicant of the communication of the International application to the Elected Offices received from PCT office, Geneva (b) Copy of the publication and search report.

Kindly acknowledge the same.

Best Regards,

Dr. Bakulesh M Khamar

Encl: as above.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICANT: Bakulesh Khamar

GROUP ART UNIT:

SERIAL NO.: 09/868,075

EXAMINER:

FILED:

DOCKET NO.: 8076

FOR: (as amended) FORMULATION OF TOPICAL BETA BLOCKERS WITH

IMPROVEÓ EFFICACY AND PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURING IT

U.S. National Stage of

International Application PCT/IB99/00378

IA Filing Date: 01 March 1999

Box PCT

Assistant Commissioner of Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

September 14, 2001

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Please amend the above-identified application before calculating the filing fee as

follows:

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the U.S. Postal Service as First Class Mail in an envel Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231 on September 14, 2001	one addressed to
Assistant Conmissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231 on September 14, 2001	

SPECIFICATION

Page 1, first paragraph, change the title of the invention to read:

FORMULATION OF TOPICAL BETA BLOCKERS WITH IMPROVED EFFICACY AND PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURING IT

Page 1, lines 12-16 (fourth paragraph), substitute the following paragraph:

Beta-blockers are known to reduce I.O.P. mainly by reduction in aqueous secretion. This reduction in aqueous secretion is dose dependent. However, increasing the dosage beyond a point does not improve its capacity to reduce I.O.P. For timolol, levobunolol and betaxalol it is achieved at 0.5% concentration, for carteolol it is 1%, and for metipranolol it is 0.3%. Increasing concentration beyond this does not result in further reduction in I.O.P.

Page 3, lines 8-10 (fifth paragraph), substitute the following paragraph:

Beta-blockers described above can be timolol 0.5%, betaxolol 0.5%,
levobunolol 0.5%, carteolol 1.0%, metipranolol 0.3%, or any other Beta-blocker which can reduce I.O.P in a therapeutic concentration.

Page 3, lines 11-12 (sixth paragraph), substitute the following paragraph:

Carbopol is a registered trademark for a family of resins which have been given the generic name "carbomer." The carbomer can be Carbopol 940, 932, 970 or others which form a gel in aqueous solution. The concentration of carbomer in the final formulation can be from 0.5% to 5%.

CLAIMS

- 1. (amended) A process of manufacturing a formulation of topical Beta blockers with improved efficacy comprising the following steps:
- i) a. making aqueous solution of Beta-blocker with or without physiologically acceptable excipients, buffers and preservatives;
- b. making a gel of known gel forming substance with or without physiologically acceptable excipients buffers and preservatives in a separate vessel;
- ii) adding aqueous solution of Beta-blockers at step i (a) into a prepared gel of step i(b) while stirring slowly; and
 - iii) adjusting the pH and volume before finally autoclaving and packaging.
- 2. (amended) The process of claim 1 wherein the Beta-blockers are selected from the group of topical Beta-blockers used to reduce intraocular pressure consisting of Timolol, Betaxolol, Carteolol, and Metipranolol.
 - 3. (amended) The process of claim 1 wherein the gel forming agent is a carbomer.
- 4. (amended) The process of claim 3 wherein the concentration of carbomer is from 0.5% to 5%.
- 5. (amended) The process of claim 1 in which physiologically acceptable buffers, excipients and preservatives are used.
- 6. (amended) The process of claim 1 wherein the pH of the formulation is finally adjusted to between 6.0 to 8.0.
- 7. (amended) The process of claim 1 wherein the formulation is autoclaved before packaging.

Cancel claim 8.

Add the following claims 9-15:

- 9. The process of claim 6 wherein the pH of the formulation is finally adjusted to between 6.5 and 7.5.
- 10. A formulation of topical Beta blockers with improved efficacy comprising a gel of Beta-blocker and a gel-forming substance.
- 11. The formulation of claim 10 wherein the Beta-blockers are selected from the group of topical Beta-blockers used to reduce intraocular pressure consisting of Timolol, Levobunolol, Betaxolol, Carteolol, and Metipranolol.
 - 12. The formulation of claim 11 wherein the gel forming agent is a carbomer.
- 13. The formulation of claim 11 wherein the concentration of carbomer is from 0.5% to 5%.
- 14. The formulation of claim 11 further comprising at least one additional substance comprising a physiologically acceptable buffer, excipient or preservative.
 - 15. The formulation of claim 11 having a pH of 6.0 to 8.0

REMARKS

The foregoing amendments to the claims eliminate multiple dependencies and remove a claim which is not in proper form under U.S. practice. An alternative limitation in claim 6 has been made the subject of new dependent claim 9.

New claims 10-15 are product claims.

The term "Carbopol" is a registered trademark for a family of resins which are high molecular weigh, allylpentaerythritol-crosslinked, acrylic acid-based polymers modified with C₁₀-C₃₀ alkyl acrylates. These resins have been given the generic name "carbomer" by the USP-NF, British Pharmacopoeia, United States Adopted Names Council (USAN) and Cosmetic, Toiletries and Fragrance Association (CTFA). Thus, the generic name of Carbopol 940 is carbomer 940. The specification and claims have been amended to use the generic name.

It is believed that the foregoing amendment introduces no new matter into the application, and it is therefore requested that the amendment be entered.

Respectfully submitted.

J. Philip Polster

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICANT: Bakulesh Khamar

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FOR: THE PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURING FORMULATION OF TOPICAL

BETA BLOCKERS WITH IMPROVED EFFICACY.

U.S. National Stage of

International Application PCT/IB99/00378

IA Filing Date: 01 March 1999

Box PCT

Assistant Commissioner of Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

September 14, 2001

Sir:

SPECIFICATION PARAGRAPHS AND CLAIMS MARKED TO SHOW CHANGES FOLLOWING PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

SPECIFICATION

Beta-blockers are known to reduce I.O.P. mainly by reduction in aqueous secretion. This reduction in aqueous secretion is dose dependent. However, increasing the dosage beyond a point does not improve its capacity to reduce I.O.P. For timolol, levobunolol and Betaxalol-betaxolol it is achieved at 0.5% concentration, for carteolol it is 1%, and for metipranolol it is 0.3%. Increasing concentration beyond this does not result in further reduction in I.O.P.

——Beta-blockers described above can be timolol 0.5%, Betaxolol 0.5%, Levobunolol 0.5%, Cartelol 1.0%, metipruanolol

0.3% betaxolol 0.5%, levobunolol 0.5%, carteolol 1.0%, metipranolol 0.3%, or any other Beta-blocker which can reduce I.O.P in a therapeutic concentration.

<u>trademark for a family of resins which have been given the generic name</u>

"carbomer." The carbomer can be Carbopol 940, 932, 970 or others which forms form a gel in aqueous solution. The concentration of carbopol incarbomer in the final formulation can be from 0.5% to 5%.

CLAIMS

- 1. <u>(amended)</u> A process of manufacturing of a formulation of topical beta Beta blockers with improved efficacy comprising the following steps:
- i) a. Makingmaking aqueous solution of Beta-blocker with or without physiologically acceptable excipients, buffers and preservatives:
- b. Makingmaking a gel of known gel forming substance with or without physiologically acceptable excipients buffers and preservatives in a separate vessel;
- ii) Adding aqueous solution of Beta-blockers at step i (a) into a prepared gel of step i (b) while stirring slowly.slowly; and
- iii) Adjusting adjusting the pH and volume before finally autoclaving and packaging.
- 2. A process as claimed in claim 1 wherein Beta-blockers can be selected from (amended) The process of claim 1 wherein the Beta-blockers are selected from the

group of topical Beta-blockers used to reduce intraocular pressure, e. g.pressure consisting of Timolol, Betaxolol, Carteolol, Metipranalol.and Metipranolol.

- 3. A process as claimed in claim 1 & 2 wherein gel forming agent can be carbopol. (amended) The process of claim 1 wherein the gel forming agent is a carbomer.
- 4. A process as in claim 1 to 3 wherein concentration of carbopol can be (amended) The process of claim 3 wherein the concentration of carbomer is from 0.5% to 5%.
- 5. A process as claimed in claim 1 to 4 (amended) The process of claim 1 in which physiologically acceptable buffers, excipients and preservatives are used.
- 6. A process as claimed in claim 1 to 5 wherein pH of (amended) The process of claim 1 wherein the pH of the formulation is finally adjusted to between 6.0 to 8.0 preferably between 6.5 and 7.5.
- 7. A process as claimed in claim 1 to 6 wherein (amended) The process of claim 1 wherein the formulation is autoclaved before packaging.

WO 00/35439

PCT/IB99/00378

THE PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURING FORMULATION OF TOPICAL BETA BLOCKERS WITH IMPROVED EFFICACY.

The present invention relates to a process of manufacturing a formulation of Beta-blockers with improved efficacy and tolerance. Beta-blockers are used as topical ophthalmic preparations for reducing intraoculer pressure.

The present invention is directed to manufacturing of a formulation containing Beta-blockers in such a way so that pressure lowering effects of Beta-blockers are improved. Beta-blockers are required to be used for a long time for reduction in I.O.P. Their prolonged use is associated with instability of tear film leading to dry eye. The present invention is also directed to manufacturing of a formulation containing Beta-blockers in such a way so that tear film is stabilized.

Beta-blockers are known to reduce I.O.P. mainly by reduction in aqueous secretion. This reduction in aqueous secretion is dose dependent. However, increasing the dosage beyond a point does not improve its capacity to reduce I.O.P. For timolol, levobunolol and Betaxalol it is achieved at 0.5% concentration for carteolol it is 1% and for metipranalol it is 0.3%. Increasing concentration beyond this does not result in further reduction in I.O.P.

The attempts made to improve its efficacy are not successful. In clinical situation when further reduction in I.O.P. is desired another drug like, Pilocarpine, Dipivefrin hydrochloride, Dorzdamide, Brimonidine, Latanoprost, etc. is added to it.

The formulations of Beta-blockers used are usually aqueous in nature.

There are sustained release preparations available for Beta-blockers. The formulation of pilocarpine in sustained release preparation is required to be doubled i.e. for I.O.P. reduction as much as 2% pilocarpine solution, 4% pilocarpine gel is required. Betaxolol is available as Betopitic-s and of timolol is Timoptic-XE. In both formulations vehicle used are different. With this it is possible to reduce concentration of Betaxolol used, but it is not possible to improve effect on I.O.P. Similarly, it is possible to reduce frequency of administration from twice a day to once a day with timoptic-XE. However, pressure lowering effect remains same. The formulations made with hydroxyl propyl methyl cellulose are found to be of no advantage compared to aqueous formulation.

Similarly, sustained release preparation of pilocarpine (Pilopine-HS gel) is also available. It contains Carbopol as a vehicle. The duration of action is prolonged but pressure reducing effect is reduced. To get the pressure lowering effect as much as aqueous solution, concentration of pilocarpine in sustained release preparation is required to be doubled i.e. for I.O.P. reduction as much as 2% pilocarpine solution, 4% pilocarpine gel is required.

The objective of present invention is to provide formulation of Beta-blockers with improved efficacy.

The further objective of present invention is to provide formulation of Beta-blocker which stabilizes the tear film.

The further objective of present invention is to provide a formulation of Beta-blockers which is effective after longer period of storage.

The further objective of present invention is it minimize/eliminate Beta-blocker entering systemic circulation.

The further objective of present invention is to increase compliance by reduction/ elimination of side effects of Beta-blockers.

The further objective of present invention is to provide formulation in a concentration which is known to provide maximum I.O.P. lowering effect in a conventional aqueous formulation.

Accordingly, there is provided a process of manufacturing formulation of topical beta blocker with improved efficacy which comprises of the following steps:

1. The aqueous solution of Beta-blocker is made which contains acceptable excipients, buffers and preservative in distilled water. The pH of this solution is adjusted to 7.0 to 7.5.

2. In a separate vessel Carbopol is dissolved into water and stirred well till gel is formed. Preservatives and buffers are added to it gradually while stirring. The pH of solution is adjusted to pH 6.5 to 7.5.

- 3. Solution containing Beta-blocker as formulated in step 1 is gradually added to the get as formed in step 2.
- 4. Volume is made up by adding distilled water as required.

5. pH is checked and adjusted as necessary to keep it in range of 7.0 ± 0.5 .

Beta-blockers described above can be timolol 0.5%, Betaxolol 0.5%, Levobunolol 0.5%, Cartelol 1.0%, metipruanolol 0.3% or any other Beta-blocker which can reduce I.O.P in a therapeutic concentration.

Carbopol can be carbopol 940, 932 970 or others which forms gel in aqueous solution. The concentration of carbopol in final formulation can be from 0.5% to 5%.

The buffer which can be used, can be any, used in topical ophthalmic preparation e.g. dibasic sodium phosphate sodium phosphate mono basic etc.

The preservative can be EDTA, Benzyloconium chloride, Cetrimide or any other which can be used in ophthalmic topical preparation in a dosage recommended.

pH is usually acidic and needs to be adjusted by sodium hydroxide.

The final product is autoclaved and put into a sterile packaging.

Example of formulation

I. Timolol 0.5%

Timolol maleate 0.72 gm equivalent to 0.5 gm of timolol

Benzylconium chloride 0.0107 gm

Carbopol 940 2.0 gm

Sodium hyroxide to adjust pH 6.5 to 7.5

Water for injection QS to make 100 ml.

II. Betaxolol 0.5%

Betaxolol hydrochloride 0.56 gm equivalent to 0.5 gm of Betaxolol

Benzylconium chloride 0.01 gm

Di basic sodium phosphate 0.05 gm Sodium phosphate mono basic 0.025 gm

Di sodium EDTA 0.05 gm

Di sodium EDTA 0.05 gm Sodium chloride 0.30 gm

Propylene glycol 2.50 gm

Carbopol 940 2.00 gm

Water for injection QS to make 100 ml of solution

The pharmaceutical composition so manufactured is evaluated for stability and efficacy.

The pharmaceutical composition so manufactured is evaluated at different test conditions of temperature and humidity (45° C, 37° C at 80% relative humidity and ambient temperature), for time interval extending upto 12 months.

The samples of formulation were taken for study.

The formulation of timolol 0.5% made as described (new formulation) was evaluated in healthy volunteers as well as in eyes having raised intraocular pressure.

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In a single dose paralleled study timolol 0.5% eye drops (conventional formulation) were instilled in one eye and new formulation was instilled in the other eye of 11 patients. Timolol eye drops caused drop in I.O.P. by 23.49% while new formulation caused drop in I.O.P. by 38.7%.

In a single dose cross over study (10 eyes) new formulation as well as conventional formulation (eye drops) were instilled in same eye on different days, but at the same time of day. It was found that reduction in I.O.P. with conventional formulation was 22.36% while that with new formulations was 37.7%.

Thus improved efficacy of new formulation is established in healthy volunteers.

Similarly, in glaucomatous eyes (14), both formulations (conventional and new) were evaluated. Even in glaucomatous eyes the reduction in I.O.P. noticed was much more than that seen with conventional formulation. With conventional formulation it was 33.35% while with new formulation drop in I.O.P. was 44.4%.

The effect on reduction in I.O.P. seen in glaucomatous eyes was further evaluated by long term application in 14 eyes. It was found that effect is maintained even on long term application. The drop in I.O.P. in glaucomatous eyes was 44.4% at 15 days, 43.6% at one month and 43.6% at three months interval.

Thus new formulation was found to have improved efficacy in glaucomatous eyes. This improved efficacy was found to persist even on long terms application.

Like eye drops of timolol, increasing concentration of timolol in new formulation from 0.5% to 1.0%, further drop in I.O.P. was not seen. However, this resulted in increase in duration of its action.

When other antiglaucoma drugs were added to therapy in persons using new formulation it was found to reduce I.O.P. further. This further reduction in I.O.P. was as good as seen with combination of antiglaucoma drugs with timolol eye drops.

Similarly, when formulation with other Beta-blockers like, Betaxolol were made as per process described in this invention it was also found to cause further drop in I.O.P. compared to conventional formulation.

Traditionally made viscous formulation for use as topical ophthalmic preparations are known to cause disturbances in vision. However, none of the person in whom new formulation were used complained of visual disturbances 5 minutes after instillation of new formulation.

- 1. A process of manufacturing of formulation of topical beta blockers with improved efficacy comprising the following steps:
 - i) a. Making aqueous solution of Beta-blocker with or without physiologically acceptable excipients, buffers and preservatives.
 - b. Making a gel of known gel forming substance with or without physiologically excipients buffers and preservatives in a separate vessel.
 - ii) Adding aqueous solution of Beta-blockers at step i(a) into a prepared gel of step i(b) while stirring slowly.
 - iii) Adjusting the pH and volume before finally autoclaving and packaging.
 - A process as claimed in claim 1 wherein Beta-blockers can be selected from topical Beta-blockers used to reduce intraocular pressure, e.g. Timolol, Betaxolol, Carteolol, Metipranalol.
 - A process as claimed in claim 1 & 2 wherein gel forming agent can be carbopol.
- 4. A process as in claim 1 to 3 wherein concentration of carbopol can be from 0.5% to 5%.
- 5. A process as claimed in claim 1 to 4 in which physiologically acceptable buffers, excipients and preservatives are used.
- 6. A process as claimed in claim 1 to 5 wherein pH of formulation is finally adjusted to between 6.0 to 8.0 preferably between 6.5 and 7.5.
- 7. A process as claimed in claim 1 to 6 wherein formulation is autoclaved before packaging.
- 8. A process as claimed in claim 1 and substantially herein described in example I & II in the accompanying specification.

PTO/SB/01 (12-97) Approved for use through 9/30/00. OMB 0651-0032
Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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DECLARATION FOR UTILITY OR DESIGN PATENT APPLICATION (37 CFR 1.63)

☐ Declaration Submitted with Initial Filing

Declaration
Submitted after Initial Filing (surcharge (37 CFR 1.16 (e)) required)

Attorney Docket Num	ber			
First Named Inventor		Bakulesh	M	Khama
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Application Number		/		
Filing Date				
Group Art Unit				
Examiner Name				

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:												
My residence, post office address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.												
I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:												
The process for manufacturing formulation of												
topical bet	a blockers w	with improve	ed effic	cacy.								
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Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto:												
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[Page 1 of 2]
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Inventor's Signature		Khan	~~	~ 12 .	1	7	\bigvee		·		Date (06/08	20
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☐ Additional	invento	rs are being nam	ed on 1	thesup	pleme	ntal Ac	iditional In	ventor(s)	sheet(s) PT	O/SB	/02A attac	ched heret	4

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